

PROPOSALS,  
BY  
R. AND CONRAD,  
OF PHILADELPHIA,  
AND  
KENNEDY, SENIOR,  
ALEXANDRIA,  
Publishing by Subscription,  
GENERAL COLLECTION  
OF  
AND TRAVELS;  
Complete History, of the Origin  
of Discovery, by Sea and  
the earliest ages to the present  
ed by an Historical Introduction.  
Critical Catalogue of Books,  
and Travels: And illustrated  
with numerous Engravings.  
JOHN PINKERTON,  
MODERN GEOGRAPHY, &c.  
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it to press as soon as a sufficient  
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one hundred pages of letter  
and nine hundred pages of letter  
several elegant engravings;  
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Subscribers the price will be con-  
sidered.  
Names of such as patronise this  
by subscription, will be pub-  
lished in the volume.  
English edition sells at 14 dollars.  
SCRIPTIONS received by JAMES  
Senior, Alexandria.  
w Publications.  
and for sale by James Kennedy,  
sen. King street.  
Search of a wife—very interest-  
ing.  
Restoration of the Jews.  
Robert Burns.  
Poems.  
Illustrations of Shakespeare.  
of Mrs. Ann Steele. 2 vols.  
the East, by Dr. Buchanan.  
Sketches, by Sir John Carr.  
t's memoirs of an American.  
—Letters from the Mountains,  
Mythical Guide to Penmanship.  
Patriotic Sketches of Ireland.  
of Warsaw.  
struggles thro' Life.  
Iberia.  
Compend of Universal History.  
ent book for young persons. Re-  
vised by Dr. Smith of Princeton, and  
of Philadelphia.  
tion of that much admired work  
ations on Chemistry.  
is on the art of dyeing—tanning  
vol. of the Medical and Philo-  
sophical Review, now publishing  
in numbers.  
ALSO,  
Paper, Stationary and School-  
books of various kinds—Blank Books  
pattern, with faint lines if re-  
quired. Binding and Binding.  
19.  
FOR SALE,  
ABLE and desirable FARM, in  
un county, Virginia, within 3  
miles from Fredericksburg, con-  
taining 100 acres, of which about one third  
has on it a handsome two story  
ELLING HOUSE, three rooms  
brick kitchen adjoining, with two  
Milk House and an excel-  
lent water quite convenient, a barn  
separate stone stable and other  
Also, a good FARM HOUSE,  
e orchards and a suitable propo-  
w.  
situated in a fine, fertile, heal-  
thy country, an good neigh-  
bourhood, which are many of the society of  
within two miles of their meet-  
ing place, well watered and may be put in  
cultivation by the use of Plow-  
ing. It is well adapted. It lies with-  
in a landing on the Potomac Riv-  
er. The house is heated to the man-  
ner of the Town, Alexandria, or the cir-  
culation, for fifty cents per barrel.  
property will be sold on liberal  
terms to John Williams, Waterford,  
criber in Alexandria.  
Joseph Janney.  
25.  
FOR SALE,  
ity of House Frames,  
et to 22 feet long, one story and  
two stories high. I have also  
some two-story Brick house to  
assant situation, just finished.  
A. Scholfield.

Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL. IX.]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1869.

2611.

**Sales at Vendue.**  
On every Tuesday and Friday,  
WILL BE SOLD  
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.  
**A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.**  
Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.  
P. G. Marsteller, v. m.  
**THE INTRIGUES**  
OF  
**The Queen of Spain**  
WITH THE  
**Prince of Peace and others.**  
Written by a Spanish Nobleman and Pa-  
triot, who alone can be acquainted with the  
intrigues and amors of the above personages.  
For sale by  
**Cotton & Stewart.**  
August 11.

**FINE PASTURE.**  
WE will be ready in about ten days to fur-  
nish butchers and others, Pasturage on our  
land, for any number of cattle not exceed-  
ing 100.  
Philip Alexander,  
John Luke.  
July 29.

**FRESH FRUIT.**  
The subscriber has just received and offers for  
sale,  
**Malaga Raisins in kegs,**  
**Muscadel and Bloom Raisins**  
in boxes.  
ALSO,  
**36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.**  
James Patton.  
April 19.

**TO HIRE,**  
By the month or year,  
A Negro Man, a sailor.—He will be hired  
for as long as the year.  
Enquire of the Printer.  
July 29.

**FOR SALE,**  
50 hogsheads SUGAR,  
150 bags COFFEE,  
10 hogsheads Antigua RUM,  
40 bales best COTTON.  
Joseph Riddle.  
July 10.

**TO RENT,**  
A convenient and well finished BRICK  
HOUSE, at the head of King-street and near  
good water. Apply to  
James Sanderson.  
August 30.  
Joseph Mandeville,  
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,  
Has Received,  
100 half boxes Rouffett's CI-  
GARS, warranted of the very first quality  
and full contents.  
Real Maccouba Snuff,  
Rappee do. Coarse and Fine,  
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,  
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st  
and 2d quality.  
HE HAS ALSO,  
A General Assortment as usual  
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE-  
RIES for sale.  
Dec. 2.

**NEW ALMANAC.**  
**COTTON & STEWART,**  
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THEIR  
**ALMANAC,**  
For 1870.  
Containing, besides the astronomical calcula-  
tions, a variety of useful and entertaining mat-  
ter.  
ALSO,  
**GERMAN ALMANCS,**  
For 1870.  
For sale by the Gross, Dozen, or single  
one.  
October 10.

**Wanted to Purchase or Hire,**  
**A GOOD MALE COOK.**  
Apply the Printer.  
September 21.  
**Baltimore College Lottery.**

On Monday the 2d day of Oct. tickets will  
advance in price to Eleven Dollars.  
Present price, whole Tickets 10 50  
Half do. 5 50  
Quarter do. 3 00  
For sale by  
R. Gray.  
September 23.

**JAMES BACON**  
Begs leave to inform his former customers  
and friends, that he has  
**Recommended the Grocery Business,**  
At his Store on King near Washington-  
street.  
WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,  
**A well chosen assortment of**  
**goods, in that line,**  
Warranted genuine, particularly his  
**TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,**  
Which are of a superior quality.—He will dis-  
pose of each and every article on the most  
moderate terms.  
May 2. dts.

**NOTICE.**  
THE subscriber, by virtue of a deed of  
trust dated on the third day of September,  
1867, from John Bogue to himself, Ludwell  
Lee and Charles Alexander, will, on TUES-  
DAY, the 14th of November next, at four  
o'clock of that day, at the tavern of Benjamin  
Thornton, in the town of Leesburg, & coun-  
ty of Loudoun, proceed to sell to the highest  
bidder, for ready money,  
**A Tract of Land,**  
in the county of Loudoun, on the north side  
of the main road from Leesburg to Alexan-  
dria, and about one quarter of a mile to the  
eastward of Goose Creek, containing 114 a-  
cres, which land is in the possession of the  
said John Bogue, or so much thereof as will  
pay the expenses of the sale and the sum of  
143 dollars and 33 cents, with interest due  
by the said Bogue to Mrs. Frances Alexan-  
der, administratrix of Charles Alexander,  
esquire, deceased, and the further sum of  
286 dollars and 66 cents, with interest there-  
on, due to the heirs of the said Charles Alex-  
ander.  
Edmund J. Lee,  
Trustee.  
September 19.

**Twenty Dollars Reward.**  
**RAN AWAY,** from Mr. Zachariah Gard-  
ner's mill, on Accotink, on Monday last a ne-  
gro man, named JACK, calls himself Jack  
Moreton, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 25 or 26  
years of age, well made and black, marked in  
the face with the small pox, has a scar on one  
of his eye brows nearly an inch across, and as  
well as recollected it is on the right one—his  
right thumb has received a wound in the second  
joint, and as well as recollected the middle fin-  
ger of the left hand has been cut off near the  
root of the nail, he hangs his head when spoken  
to—his clothing not recollected. I will give the  
above reward for apprehending and securing  
said runaway so that I get him again, and rea-  
sonable charges if brought home.  
Wm. Holliday.  
October 5. 94-

**FOR SALE,**  
**A TRACT OF LAND,** where Captain  
James Denecole formerly resided, near  
Fairfax court house, containing about 206  
acres, whereon Mr. WALTER LOW lives—he  
has rented it for the next year for one hun-  
dred dollars per year. Possession will be  
given next Christmas as come a year.  
ALSO,  
A tract of LAND in Fauquier county, ad-  
joining the Thoroughfare Mill Tract, on the  
west side of the Bull Run Mountain, where-  
on I now live, containing between 4 and 500  
acres as good a farm as any in the county,  
the best meadows in the county, with a good  
young orchard and good new dwelling house.  
It is unnecessary to say any more about the  
above lands, as it is supposed that no person  
will purchase without viewing the premises.  
Possession will be given the place I live on  
next new year's day.  
James Gunnell.  
Fauquier County, Oct. 1—9. dts 25th Dec

**PRIME NEW YORK**  
**PORK,**  
FOR SALE BY  
Trueman Brashears.  
August 26.

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
**AND FOR SALE BY R. GRAY.**  
One elegant London made Patent PIANO  
FORTE, with additional Keys to C and Pe-  
dal.  
One plain do. with additional Keys and Pe-  
dal.  
**ON HAND,**  
One plain home-made do. a little used.  
August 9.

**MOLASSES.**  
20 hogsheads RETAILING MOLAS-  
SES, for sale by  
Joseph Mandeville,  
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.  
June 10.

**ROSE HILL FOR SALE.**  
This healthy, beautiful, and well improved  
SEAT is now offered for sale.  
It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in  
wood. No land is better adapted to the use of  
Plaster of Paris, and there is some very valu-  
able meadow land upon it.  
For terms apply to W. H. Foots, esq. upon  
the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles  
county, Maryland.  
Benjamin Dulany, jr.  
September 14.

**John G. Ladd,**  
Has just received and offers for sale,  
**30 chests Imperial and Young**  
**Hyson Teas,** of the ship Arthur's cargo im-  
ported in June last.  
ALSO,  
**2 pipes & half pipes choice**  
**old Port Wine.**  
10 boxes ladies' Morocco Shoes.  
200 casks fresh Stone Lime.  
August 22.

**MILITARY LANDS.**  
**FOR SALE,**  
Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexan-  
dria or its vicinity,  
**A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,**  
Granted by the state of Virginia for Military  
services during the revolutionary war. This  
land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to  
be amongst the best in the state. It will be  
sold a great bargain. Apply to  
John Longden.  
May 13.

**Just Received, and now offered**  
**for sale,**  
**A few Pots W. India Sweetmeats,**  
viz.  
Orange Peel,  
Mamey Apple,  
Pine Apple,  
Ginger,  
Guava Jelly in pots and boxes.  
Tamarinds.  
Excellent Lemons in boxes.  
Limes, and Oranges.  
Smoked and pickled Salmon.  
Sardines and Tongues.  
Pickling Vinegar, and Groceries as usual.  
Thos. Patten.  
August 22.

**A GREAT BARGAIN.**  
THE subscriber wishing to remove to the  
western country, will sell the FARM on  
which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles  
from Alexandria, 9 from George Town fer-  
ry, and about the same from the Potomac  
bridge crossing to the city of Washington—  
in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, con-  
taining about 470 acres, on which is a con-  
venient dwelling house, large enough for a gen-  
teel family, together with all the outhouses  
suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of  
apple trees of selected fruit, together with  
different other fruit trees, a proportion of im-  
proved meadow for the scythe, and a large  
portion more may easily be made. Any per-  
son inclined to purchase may know the terms  
by application to Mr. JOHN DULAN, adjoining  
the said farm, or the subscriber on the pre-  
mises.  
E. Dulin.

**FOR SALE,**  
**A NEGRO WOMAN.**  
SHE is a good Cook, Washer and Ironer,  
and will be sold low for cash or on a short  
credit. Apply to Printheater.  
Sept. 30.

**Public Sale.**  
On SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, will  
be offered for sale, on the premises, at 11  
o'clock, A. M. on a liberal credit,  
**A House and Lot, now occu-**  
pied by Captain M. Namara, situate on Fair-  
fax street, near the Mall. The house has  
lately been repaired and put in good order,  
and the lot is well enclosed. For further par-  
ticulars apply to  
P. G. Marsteller.  
Josias M. Speake.  
October 9. dts.

**PUBLIC SALE.**  
On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at half-  
past eleven o'clock, will be offered for sale,  
to the highest bidder,  
**A Lot of Ground, on Fairfax-**  
street, adjoining Mr. John Hunter's, 36 feet  
1 inch front, running back 103 feet 5 inches  
to a 20 foot alley—one third to be cash, the  
balance at three and six months, with ap-  
proved endorsed notes, negotiable at either of  
the banks.  
P. G. Marsteller.  
October 10. dts.

**505 Acres of Land for Sale.**  
I WISH TO SELL the above quantity of  
LAND, situated near the road leading  
from Georgetown to Alexandria, and about  
n equal distance from each town.  
This property is fully one half covered with  
wood, which will render it an advisable pur-  
chase, on the terms that I will sell it.  
GEORGE H. TERNETT, Esq. will shew the  
land to any gentleman who wishes to see it,  
and will give me information thereof.  
George H. Chapman.  
October 4. dlm

**NOTICE.**  
Pursuant to a deed of trust from Jonathan  
Mandeville, deceased, to the subscriber,  
will be sold, to the highest bidder, at pub-  
lic auction, on the premises, on SATUR-  
DAY, the 28th of this instant month, Oc-  
tober—  
**The Lot and House, wherein**  
the said Jonathan Mandeville lately lived, ly-  
ing on King street, and bounded as follows,  
to wit:—Beginning upon King street, sixty  
feet to the eastward of Alfred street and  
running thence eastwardly with King street,  
and binding therewith forty three feet five  
inches; thence northwardly with a line pa-  
rallel to Alfred street, one hundred feet to a  
fifteen feet alley; thence with the said alley  
and parallel to King street, forty three feet  
five inches; thence with a straight line to the  
beginning.  
A credit of six, twelve and eighteen months  
will be given to the purchaser, on giving his  
notes, in three equal instalments, with an  
approved endorser, for the payment of the  
purchase money, the notes to carry interest  
from the date. A lien on the property will  
be required as further security.  
The sale to commence at 4 o'clock,  
P. M.  
Ludwell Lee.  
October 12. dts

**JOHN DUFFEY,**  
**COMB-MAKER:**  
RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends  
and customers, that he has re-commenced  
the Comb-making business in King street, near  
the Madison Tavern, where they can be supplied  
on the usual terms. He has on hand a small  
assortment of Horn, Ivory and Tortoise Shell  
COMBS, and is daily in expectation of a gene-  
ral assortment of German and Dutch GOODS,  
of the latest importation.  
September 19. col2t

**FOR SALE,**  
**Two elegant 8 day CLOCKS,**  
BY  
ANTHONY P. GOVER,  
On E. Janney's Wharf.  
9th mo 29th. 2m35v

**New-England Rum.**  
Thirty barrels, for sale by  
Joseph Mandeville.



**Alexandria Daily Gazette,**  
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

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**SAMUEL SNOWDEN,**  
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13.

From a late London newspaper.

Three things, which a good wife should be like, which three things she should not be like.

A Wife, domestic, good and pure,  
Like SNAIL should keep within her door;  
But not like SNAIL, in silver'd track,  
Place all her wealth upon her back.

A wife should be like ECHO, true,  
And speak but when she's spoken to;  
But not like ECHO, still be heard  
Contending for the final word.

Like a town-clock a wife should be,  
Keep time and regularity;  
But not like clock harangue so clear,  
That all the town her voice may hear.

Young man! if these allusions strike,  
She whom as bride you'd hail,  
Must just be LIKE, and just UNLIKE  
An Echo, Clock and Snail.

From the New York Evening Post.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.  
No. XVII.

"Proofs of the corruption of gen. James Wilkinson and of his connection with Aaron Burr," &c.

I have now completed my design, which was principally to show that the testimony I gave could be supported by the strongest evidence, independent of my own—and to answer the calumnies which have been used to destroy my reputation. I dare hope that I have done this satisfactorily. I believe, that after reading these observations, and the proof that supports them, no one can entertain a doubt, either of the treasonable and corrupt connexion of Wilkinson with the Spaniards, or with the unprincipled, if not traitorous designs of Burr. Let it be remembered, that the evidence I now produce is brought forward only by individual exertion. Let the high station, the actual means of oppression, and the great favor shown to the accused, be considered, and it will, I believe, be acknowledged that many witnesses have been deterred by fear, or biased by interest, to conceal their knowledge of facts important in this enquiry.—As soon as one shall be instituted by the executive, these causes will cease to operate, and the fullest evidence may be obtained to corroborate that which I have given.

Before I conclude this address, I cannot but complain that I have been rather hardly dealt with by the President; first in the message to Congress of the 20th January, 1808, (Note No. 84.) In this he says, "A paper on the commerce of Louisiana, bearing date 18th of April, 1798, is found in the office, supposed to have been communicated by Mr. Daniel Clark, of New Orleans, then a subject of Spain," &c. The paper alluded to in this message is the same that is published by Wilkinson, in his "Plain Tale," (Note, No. 1.) and was sent to Congress by the president, for the same reason, I suppose, that it was published by the general. I have shown how little this purpose is answered. But in making this communication, I think justice, as well as duty, would have required that all the evidence, as well to corroborate, as that which it was supposed would impeach my testimony, should have been sent, and, above all, that nothing should be asserted as fact, which was not incontrovertibly proved. A slight recurrence to the message will show how little attention has been paid to either of these requisites. It is asserted that I was, at the time I wrote that memoir on the trade of the Ohio, a subject of Spain. I have shown that this was not the fact; but as it is important to me to leave no doubt on this subject, I subjoin the proofs (Notes No. 85 and 86.) It remains to be shown that my situation, in that respect, was not unknown to Mr. Jefferson. In 1802, when my nomination as consul of the United States at New-Orleans was confirmed by the senate, a commission was made out, in which I was styled a subject of Spain. On the receipt of it I waited on the President, and explained to him my situation there. I had never been a Spanish subject, but had been naturalized as an American citizen, in the latter part of the

year 1798, at Natchez. In consequence of this explanation, the commission was changed, and I received one, in which I was described as a citizen of the United States, resident at New-Orleans. A reference to the document (Note No. 87) will prove this fact. Again, the President says, "that about a twelve month after he (Mr. J.) had come to the administration of the government I gave some verbal information, and the letter of governor Gayoso, addressed to myself."—Now the letter from Gayoso was not addressed to me, but to my uncle.

The president too says, that I "forwarded to the secretary of state, other papers, with a request that after perusal, they might be burnt." A reference to documents will prove how incorrect this statement is. The papers were communicated to Mr. Madison by letter dated 8th March, 1803, an extract of which was sent to Congress on the 4th of February, 1808. By this it appears that the package had been left with Mr. Morton, of New York, on my departure for Europe, and that on my return I sent an order to Mr. Madison to receive them. In the letter inclosing this order, (Note No. 88,) it will be seen that I refer to former conversations with the president, in which I had informed him, that in 1795, or '96, negotiations had been carried on with Spain by the inhabitants of the western country—that I put the government in a track to discover it—and that I offered to come on myself, if necessary, to elucidate them. I have kept no copy of this letter, but I have to complain, that that part of it has been suppressed, which stated my reasons for referring to the old Spanish conspiracy. These reasons were, that as the French were about to take possession of the country, I was extremely apprehensive they might find the clue of the old conspiracy, employ the same agents, revive the same intrigues, and, by their superior management, succeed better than the Spaniards had done. If this had been communicated, I think, instead of an officious interference to revive suspicions which the president thinks ought to be forgotten, my letter would have appeared at least worthy of some notice. The French were then hourly expected—their genius for intrigue was known—and they had fixed their eyes on the mountains, as the natural boundary between the two countries, (See note 29) and openly spoke of the impossibility of remaining at peace with the United States. Under these circumstances, I thought it necessary by my letter before referred to, (No. 88,) to put the government on its guard against the renewal of the old intrigues.—This letter, however, has been only partially communicated. The part containing those cogent reasons was suppressed, and no other notice was taken of it than by the note, (No. 90) dated near a year after, and written on another occasion, this subject being only mentioned in a cursory manner, and closing with an enquiry what was to be done with the papers. It was then that in my answer, (No. 91,) in which I apologize for having pressed a subject, which it was not thought proper to investigate, and which subsequent events had rendered of less importance, and then request that the whole may be burned, in order that they might be no further trouble to the government. There may be discovered in this request, some little resentment for what I thought a neglect, but surely no desire to conceal any thing I had before communicated; and this statement of facts gives a very different idea from that conveyed by the message. That I communicated these papers, "with a request that they might be burnt after perusal."

The president also says, that "no other information, within the purview of the request of the house, is known to have been received by any department of the government, from the establishment of the present federal government. That which has been recently communicated to the house of representatives, and by them to me, is the first direct testimony ever made to me, charging gen. Wilkinson with a corrupt receipt of money." With Mr. Jefferson's motives for asserting to the house of representatives that mine was the first accusation, I have, personally, nothing to do. That account must be settled between him and the nation. But it is due to my own character to shew that the information given by me was not unsupported by prior accusation, and that contrary to the language of the message, mine was not the first direct testimony made known to Mr. Jefferson, charging general Wilkinson with the corrupt receipt of money. The proof shall not be light.

[To be continued.]

PRINTING in all its various branches, handsomely executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Reasons for supposing that the great Lakes of North America were originally composed of Salt water.

(From *Mitchell's Tour to Niagara.*)

The remains of marine animals throughout the continents of the earth have long been cited as proofs that the ocean formerly covered them, lithophyteous and testaceous substances are so numerous and distinguishable, that in the present cases the mind is easily led to this conclusion. They abound the greater part of the way from Cayuga to Buffalo and Erie through the counties of Seneca, Ontario, Genessee and Niagara, a distance of more than one hundred miles. They are found also in Montgomery, Madison, St. Lawrence, Oneida and other counties. At the remarkable sulphurous spring in the town of Phelps, eleven miles north-west of Geneva, they appear like Corallines and madrepores. On both sides of the Genessee and Tonawanta rivers they resemble marine shells, while on the east and west banks of Niagara river they assume, in addition to the already enumerated forms, those that have erroneously been called petrified wasp-nests and honey-combs. In some cases these calcareous petrifications are blended with pyrites; and in others, they are impregnated with a petroleum or bituminous matter called Seneca oil. On viewing these appearances, the mind recurs to the unascertained time when oceanic water of the primitive globe rolled over this land, and afterwards on the emergence of the latter, withdrew to valleys and lower receptacles. The saline waters were thus collected in the places they have since occupied, while the upland became bare and dry, on the subsidence of the deluge.

It may therefore be reasonably concluded that the inferior seas, now mis-called lakes, were originally filled with salt water. Their present freshness, on this supposition, is the consequence of the dilution they have undergone, changing them from briny seas to fresh lakes. To understand the subject, let Ontario, Erie and the upper lakes of North America, be compared with the collections of salt water in other parts of the world. The Caspian is naturally salt, and retains that quality because there is no outlet, the waters it receives by the rivers and rains are so nearly balanced by that which goes off by evaporation, that this reservoir has never burst its boundary. The like observation applies to the Dead Sea in Syria. The exhalation from its surface seems to be supplied from the influx of the Jordan.—And there has been no sufficient accumulation to force a passage out. The Mediterranean has a communication with the Atlantic, and its saltness is preserved by the great supplies it receives through the Herculean Straits near Gibraltar. The same remark may be made concerning the Euxine; tho' the large and numerous fresh rivers which empty into it, co-operating with its more northern and cold situation, impel the saline part of it through the Terracian Bosphorus and Straits of the Dardanelles into the Archipelago. Should the supply through the Danube, the Dnieper, the Dniester, the Don and other tributary rivers be more considerable than the quantity carried off in vapour, the Black Sea must find a discharge into the Egean, and a diminution of its saltness by dilution with river water, be the consequence. It is accordingly well understood that the Euxine is undergoing the freshening process, which has long ago been completed in the great American lakes.—The Mexican presents a case which strongly corroborates this doctrine. Of the two lakes which impart health and convenience to the City of Mexico, the upper one is fresh and the lower salt. The salt is not a muriate, but a carbonate of soda, like that of the Nitrian pools of Egypt: the argument loses none of its force on that account. Two streams which enter the upper lake have washed out the alkali, and carried it down to the lower basin. From this latter, in dry seasons, more water goes off by exhalation than comes in by the current. Extensive shoals are left bare and incrustated with alkaline crystals which the natives gather and sell, when from copious rains this lower lake rises above a certain height, it overflows, as some other ponds are known to do, and finds an occasional outlet.

The inland seas of North America, differ from all those cases, except that of the upper lake of Mexico. They are unlike the Caspian and Judian seas, because these latter have no outlets. They vary from the Mediterranean and Euxine inasmuch as their supplies are abundant, and the outlets of the American lakes pass along such declivities, and are so rapid and precipitous, that the current always sets vehemently one way, and wholly prevents a reflux, and they can scarcely receive a more apt and happy illustration than the Mexican lakes afford. Their original saltness may therefore be conceived as having been subjected to incessant dilution, and the freshened waters

as having left their reservoirs never to be back.

Under such circumstances where there is fresh water running in, it must necessarily have happened, that the former would gradually be exhausted, and its place occupied by the latter. Thus it may be conceived that the ancient saltness of our lakes was lost. When however we survey the saline exuviae on their shores we can with difficulty refuse full credit to these evidences of the former state of things.

When also we reflect that Erie abounds with Sturgeons who never visit the ocean we must conclude that a fish, which used to migrate from sea to river, and from river to fresh, has gradually been weaned from his marine habits, and become a perfect fresh-water animal. The Salmon of Ontario is believed by some to be a witness of the same fact. Since the transition, it is said he acquired the faculty of living without brine, and become contented with the unsalted water of his native Lake.

**Alexandria Daily Gazette.**

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13.

MARRIED by the Rev. Mr. Bollman, on Thursday evening the 5th inst. John Hanson Thomas, Esq. of Maryland, to Miss Mary L. Colston, daughter of Rawley Colston, Esq. of Berkley county, Virginia.

Captain Harris, of the schooner John Adams, 21 days from Martinique, informs, that four French frigates, with troops and provisions, arrived at Guadeloupe on Sunday the 27th of August.

**OUR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.**

**ENGLAND.**

Difficulties are likely to thicken in our foreign relations. What are Mr. Jackson's propositions, cannot be conjectured. Several indications however, which have taken place, excite our fears, that the most just and conciliatory proposals will meet with extraneous difficulties, engendered by a perverse devotion to French attachments.—We allude to the bitter reproaches & haughty fulminations of the National Intelligencer, as well as to the untrue intimation that Mr. Jackson had on his arrival signified, that his mission did not require immediate attention. This misrepresentation was made a prop of the charge of insincerity against Great-Britain, and to countenance the suggestion, that he was come here without any instructions to compose the controversies which exist.

**FRANCE.**

All the recent accounts from Europe concur in depicting our affairs with France as highly menacing, if not actually pushed beyond the state of peace. The cause of this rupture is distinctly to be seen in the policy of France, which preceded and caused our embargo. Nothing will content her which does not accord with her system of destroying all commerce in order to affect England. The demand has therefore never ceased to be made, that we should take our choice of abstaining from trading with her, and that this object may be securely attained, we are called upon to renounce all foreign trade, except with France; or if we would not consent thus far to meet the wishes of Bonaparte, we were to encounter his enmity in a more declared and palpable form than he has yet exercised it against us. If therefore some collision of a momentous nature does not soon take place with Great-Britain or her allies, it must necessarily follow with France. Even now the arrest of our citizens in that country may have been added to the confiscation of our property, held thus long as a security for good behaviour. In this critical conjuncture, all we hear from Washington is calculated to increase the expectation of an accommodation with France; whilst the doubtful admission of danger is left to steal upon us through our official and casual channels.

**SPAIN.**

To darken the gloom which overcasts our horizon, it is said that the executive has finally determined to reject the minister, whom the rightful government of Spain, now emancipated from the thralldom of her oppressor, has sent us pledges of her friendship and good correspondence. What will an impartial world think of our degeneracy? Those who caressed the murderers of their magnanimous friend and ally, sought to excuse their ingratitude by their devotedness to the republican principles professed by the revolutionists and their hatred of royalty. But what will they plead in favor of the usurpation of the crown of our other friend, when the robber openly avows his purpose of wearing it himself? Should this minister be turned away, the ruling motive

\* President Jefferson, to the United States, 1802.



will admit of no concealment. It will be the identical principle, which procured the contemptuous rejection of Mr. Monroe's treaty; the same that imposed the embargo; the same that furiously called for letters of marque; the same that encouraged Erskine to break his instructions; that concealed the insulting demands of the French government; that sent *Short* to the conspiracy of Erfurth. In a few words, Don Onís, if refused an acknowledgment, will be the victim of Gallic influence; though the act will involve the return of evil for good to a nation that generously befriended us when we were making a similar struggle, and a disregard of the law of nations, having a tendency to force into an hostile attitude a neighbor and a large customer.

There is no man so stupid or so corrupt as to avow the shadow of a title in Bonaparte to the crown of Spain. The people of the country are animated with an astonishingly uniform and persevering opposition to the degrading claim, and wherever they have been positively kept down by main force, they have manifested their horror at the usurpation, by taking up arms and shedding their blood in vindication of their rights. No part of Spain is occupied by the subjects of Bonaparte, but that which is covered by his barbarous soldiery. If the government, administered by Ferdinand during his captivity, and without a single murmur acquiesced in by the Spanish nation, is incompetent to send an ambassador; it must arise from the exclusive competency of the government of the Bonapartes to do it. For even visionary philosophers have never pretended, that the sovereign power of a nation can be placed in suspense; though we have been informed by a moonstruck politician that in Spain there exists at present "a contest for the government." True it is, that a certain mercantile house indebted to the government of Spain may have ingeniously devised a difficulty of this sort, because it is not convenient to pay what is due; but the screaming pretenses of unfair merchants ought not to furnish a legitimate precedent for government.

Will the virtue of the American nation suffer their rulers to hold the yoke of Bonaparte upon the unwilling neck of Spain? On the contrary, do not our sympathies as well as our interest, oblige us to act with justice and even generosity towards her, under her severe and unmerited trials? Let us not therefore attempt to degrade and injure her by denying her the right, which essentially belongs to every people. For the sentence of the law of nations is plain, if we even forget to consult our hearts on the occasion. The instances are familiar of ambassadors being sent and received after the extinction of the authority of the government, which usually exercised that right of sovereignty. In the last resort, the exercise of it falls upon the people or those whom they depute to act for them. "A prince" says Martens, "by being held in captivity or by being driven from his dominions, does not on that account at once lose the right of sending ministers; neither does he, who has usurped his throne or power, acquire this right by his mere momentary possession. It is the justice or the injustice of the cause that ought principally to decide, which of the two is entitled to exercise the right." Let us therefore state the present case, and see how it accords with this attestation of the law. Ferdinand is in captivity. By the concurrence of the provinces of Spain, a central congress is chosen to manage the government in his name. Joseph the usurper, is not only destitute of the shadow or pretext of a title, but has been once driven out of the capital, the possession of which he first acquired by unmatched treachery and fraud; and there is every probability of his becoming a fugitive a second time. In this state of affairs, is not the duty as plain as any which is obligatory upon a government, not to acknowledge the unlawful usurpation? For by refusing to receive the junta's minister, we should deny its authority to exercise sovereign rights, and acknowledge them to reside in Joseph Bonaparte. There can be no middle point. The refusal to receive a minister from either will not obviate the difficulty. Spain has always been represented here by ministers and consuls, who are auxiliary to the crown, and the thalidom of her subjects and useful to her political relations. If we prohibit the renovation of these functionaries as occasion may require, we virtually change the ordinary state of things: we so far acknowledge flagitious usurpation, unaccompanied by obedience or possession, as to permit it to suspend, if not to supersede, the rights of Ferdinand and the junta acting in his name with a complete acquiescence of the nation.

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After we had got our paper to press last evening, we received the following account, from Captain S. Leach, of the brig *Hariet*, from Cadiz:—

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[The Spanish frigate, which arrived at this port a few days ago, left Cadiz on the 20th of August, 6 days after the above intelligence is said to have been received there; but brought no account of it either printed or verbal.]

(N. Y. pap.)

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

The following decree has been received by a commercial house in this city from the American consul at St. Petersburg, with a request that it may be published in the Mercantile Advertiser, for the information of merchants generally, and accompanied by the assurance that its provisions will be rigidly enforced; at the same time the government will give every indulgence and facility to the neutral vessel conforming thereto.

PETERSBURG, June 14.

"It is universally known how firmly Russia has endeavored for ages to protect the trade of neutrals during the war carried on by European powers; it is notorious, with what courage that empire has sheltered the interests of trading nations from the fury of the war. True to these unalterable principles, we entertained a hope that, during the present rupture with England, the trade with allied nations would also offer no motive to them of a different direction. But the experience of last year has convinced us that the enemy has found means to misuse neutral bottoms for the benefit of his trade, and we feel accordingly obliged to adopt the following measures, in order to prevent it in future.

1. Every captain who enters any of our ports, is bound to prove his ship or vessel to be neutral property by the passport, the bill of sale, and the log-book, and the cargo to be so by the charter-party, the bill of lading, his own declaration, and a certificate of the origin of the goods, in cases where the whole or part of the cargo belongs to the captain or agent, and the ship has set sail from America or the W. Indies, or is bound for those ports. Should any of those documents be wanting, the captain shall immediately leave the port, and not be permitted to discharge his cargo.

2. Ships in port, laden with goods which can be proved to be the production of an enemy's country, shall be detained, the goods declared confiscated, and sold publicly in behalf of the crown. If the goods amount to more than one half of the cargo, not only the lading but the ship shall be declared confiscated.

3. A passport given by a neutral, friendly or allied power, will not be sufficient for the justification of the captain, if any circumstances appear which do not agree with the passport, or if the name of the ship mentioned in the passport does not agree with that found in the other papers of the ship, unless it clearly appears that the papers have been duly signed by persons having the proper authority, in which case the difference in the name shall not make against the captain.

4. The passport given to the captain shall not be acknowledged legal, if the ship supplied with it shall not have been, at the time specified, in the port in the name of which the passport is given.

5. When any ship supercargo, captain, and more than one third of the crew, shall be subjects of an hostile power, or when on board any ship there shall be no muster roll, signed by the officers of the neutral place from which the ship sailed, the ship and cargo shall be declared confiscated to the use of the crown, but the crews shall be set at liberty.

6. If the passport produced by the captain shall be false, or forged, the ship and cargo shall be declared confiscated to the use of the crown, and the captain delivered over to justice to be proceeded against as a forger. The crew shall be set at liberty.

7. When in any ship double documents of different import are found, the ship and cargo shall be confiscated to the use of the crown. If the captain shall endeavor to defend himself, but bring no sufficient proofs, the ship shall be detained, and time, if requested, be granted to the captain to procure them from the place of his departure. If at the expiration of the time granted, he produces no proofs, the ship and cargo shall be confiscated.

8. Every ship built by a friendly power shall be considered as neutral, unless it can be legally proved by its paper, that it was bought or transferred before the declaration of war; if this does not appear, the ship and cargo shall be confiscated to the use of the crown.

9. If the master or captain of a ship shall be a native of a hostile nation, and have passports from a neutral or friendly power, these shall not avail him, unless they prove that he became the subject of, and resided with a neutral power before the declaration of war. On the failure of this proof the ship and cargo shall be confiscated to the use of the crown.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

In the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, fall term, 1809.

Ronald vs. Bently et al. & Harmer vs. Key.

In these cases, on motion of the plaintiffs respectively, by counsel, for a rule, in the former case, on the deputy sheriff of Powhatan county; and in the latter case, on the deputy sheriff of Albemarle county, to shew cause at the next term why they should not be severally attached, for not executing and returning in due time, the process of this court, which had been delivered to them for that purpose.

The Chancellor said, that he would make the rule, that the power of the court might be enquired into; but that he should not then decide, whether the plaintiffs would be entitled to an attachment, in case no cause should be shewn; but that it was very clear the sheriffs were liable to the action of the plaintiffs at common law; and altho' there were many cases in which sheriffs might be attached, yet whether these were of that description would be left open to investigation; the rule was made returnable at the next term.

The Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, Fall Term, 1809.

WEBB vs. BARBOUR; two cases.

The plaintiff, by counsel, moved for a rule upon the justices of the county court of Orange, where these causes were depending, to shew cause at the next term, why a MANDAMUS should not go, commanding them to hear and decide upon the rights of the parties therein; alledging that the said county court had refused to do so, and that their refusal had been so often repeated, that it amounted to a denial of justice.

The Chancellor said, that the motion involved in its consequences many weighty considerations; that he was not ready to say admitting the facts that the court could exercise such a power; but from the circumstances stated and proved, he would make the rule, that upon the return of it, the subject might come fairly before the court; he hoped, however, that that court was no less disposed than himself, to discharge as speedily as possible, in the order of their docket, the public trust confided to their hands; for certainly, said he, nothing could contribute more to the honor and justice of the country, than a speedy determination of controversies at law or in equity; and so the rule was made returnable to the fifth day of the next term.

A person going through the Southern and Western parts of Virginia, would transact the business of an agent. Apply to the Printer immediately.

October 11.

NOTICE.

On SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, on the premises, will be leased to the highest bidder, for a term not exceeding two years,

The Stone Warehouse, on Potomac strand, lately occupied by R. T. Hoar and Co. together with certain privileges of the Wharf.

By order of Council,

Robert Anderson, }  
Alex. McKenzie, }  
Thomas Lawrafon, }

October 12, 1809.

FOR SALE,  
The fast sailing sloop  
**RISING-SUN,**  
Bathen forty three tons, four years old; she draws a light draft of water and has a new suit of sails.—  
For particulars apply to the master on board at Merchants wharf.  
October 13. 3ct

FOR SALE  
At public auction on Monday next, on board the ship *HERO*, Thomas Cole master, from Liverpool,  
**5000 bushels of coarse SALT,**  
in lots to suit purchasers.  
October 13. dts:

**Dancing School.**  
MR. GEAERIS has the honor of informing his Friends and the Public,  
THAT his School for **YOUNG LADIES** will commence on Monday next, the 16th instant, at his house—Likewise a School for **YOUNG GENTLEMEN**—He hopes that those who never were instructed before, will make immediate application.  
October 13. 3t

NOTICE.  
THE Stockholders in the Great Hunting Creek Bridge Company, are hereby notified, that the fourth instalment of Ten Dollars on each share of stock in the said company, is called for, and required to be paid to the subscriber on or before Saturday, the 28th instant.  
**John Hooff, Treasurer.**  
October 12—13. d t 28th inst.

NOTICE:  
That from and after the 15th of November next, there will be demanded and received at the several gates on the Little River Turnpike Road, twenty five cents on all waggons and carts drawn by four horses, mules or oxen, the wheels whereof do not exceed four inches, and six cents for each horse, mule or oxen drawing the same, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser number for every space of ten miles on said road, and in proportion for a greater or lesser distance, being the toll allowed by law.—No toll will be demanded on return waggons or carts, or for the horses, mules or oxen drawing the same loaded or not loaded.  
**Jonah Thompson, Trsr.**  
L. R. T. Company.  
October 12—13. Stawlm.

NOTICE.  
THE subscriber by virtue of a deed of trust from Edward Gantt of Fairfax county to him dated 13th of October 1807; will sell at public auction for Cash, at the subscribers tavern, Fairfax County, Va, on the 21st Oct. 1809,  
**Three likely young Negro Men,**  
deceded to the subscriber in trust by the aforesaid Edward Gantt, for the payment of a debt due from the said Edward Gantt to Henry Gantt of Jefferson County, Va.  
**James Wiley.**  
September.—Staw2w.

FOR SALE,  
**A quantity of House Frames,**  
From 16 feet to 22 feet long, one story and an half and two stories high. I have also, two very handsome two story Brick house to rent, in a pleasant situation, just finished.  
**A. Scholfield.**  
9th mo. 14th.

**Sudly Mills for Sale,**  
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY.  
To be sold to the highest bidder, on the 15th of November next.  
A most complete and elegant  
**MERCHANT MILL,**  
With a Miller's House, a two-story Dwelling House, a commodious Stone Store House, Blacksmiths Shop, Stable, &c. and sixty acres of Land, admirably adapted to timothy, a great part of which is highly improved meadow.  
The Mill House is 48 by 56 feet, with 2 pair of Burr Stones, 4 by 8, and a pair of country stones.  
With respect to situation and other advantages there is none in Virginia more propitious, being on a never failing stream formed by a conflux of the Bull Run and Catharpin about four miles from the Little River Turnpike Road, and one mile from the contemplated road from Fauquier court house to Centreville, and directly in the route from an extensive contiguous settlement of productive farms.  
The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in one, two and three years, secured by bond with approved security.  
Any person inclined to purchase may have an opportunity of treating for this property in the mean time with  
**Landon Carter.**  
Sept. 30.

will admit of no concealment. It will be the identical principle, which procured the contemptuous rejection of Mr. Monroe's treaty; the same that imposed the embargo; the same that furiously called for letters of marque; the same that encouraged Erskine to break his instructions; that concealed the insulting demands of the French government; that sent *Short* to the conspiracy of Erfurth. In a few words, Don Onís, if refused an acknowledgment, will be the victim of Gallic influence; though the act will involve the return of evil for good to a nation that generously befriended us when we were making a similar struggle, and a disregard of the law of nations, having a tendency to force into an hostile attitude a neighbor and a large customer.

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9. If the master or captain of a ship shall be a native of a hostile nation, and have passports from a neutral or friendly power, these shall not avail him, unless they prove that he became the subject of, and resided with a neutral power before the declaration of war. On the failure of this proof the ship and cargo shall be confiscated to the use of the crown.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

In the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, fall term, 1809.

Ronald vs. Bently et al. & Harmer vs. Key.

In these cases, on motion of the plaintiffs respectively, by counsel, for a rule, in the former case, on the deputy sheriff of Powhatan county; and in the latter case, on the deputy sheriff of Albemarle county, to shew cause at the next term why they should not be severally attached, for not executing and returning in due time, the process of this court, which had been delivered to them for that purpose.

The Chancellor said, that he would make the rule, that the power of the court might be enquired into; but that he should not then decide, whether the plaintiffs would be entitled to an attachment, in case no cause should be shewn; but that it was very clear the sheriffs were liable to the action of the plaintiffs at common law; and altho' there were many cases in which sheriffs might be attached, yet whether these were of that description would be left open to investigation; the rule was made returnable at the next term.

The Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond District, Fall Term, 1809.

WEBB vs. BARBOUR; two cases.

The plaintiff, by counsel, moved for a rule upon the justices of the county court of Orange, where these causes were depending, to shew cause at the next term, why a MANDAMUS should not go, commanding them to hear and decide upon the rights of the parties therein; alledging that the said county court had refused to do so, and that their refusal had been so often repeated, that it amounted to a denial of justice.

The Chancellor said, that the motion involved in its consequences many weighty considerations; that he was not ready to say admitting the facts that the court could exercise such a power; but from the circumstances stated and proved, he would make the rule, that upon the return of it, the subject might come fairly before the court; he hoped, however, that that court was no less disposed than himself, to discharge as speedily as possible, in the order of their docket, the public trust confided to their hands; for certainly, said he, nothing could contribute more to the honor and justice of the country, than a speedy determination of controversies at law or in equity; and so the rule was made returnable to the fifth day of the next term.

A person going through the Southern and Western parts of Virginia, would transact the business of an agent. Apply to the Printer immediately.

October 11.

NOTICE.

On SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, on the premises, will be leased to the highest bidder, for a term not exceeding two years,

The Stone Warehouse, on Potomac strand, lately occupied by R. T. Hoar and Co. together with certain privileges of the Wharf.

By order of Council,

Robert Anderson, }  
Alex. McKenzie, }  
Thomas Lawrafon, }

October 12, 1809.

FOR SALE,  
The fast sailing sloop  
**RISING-SUN,**  
Bathen forty three tons, four years old; she draws a light draft of water and has a new suit of sails.—  
For particulars apply to the master on board at Merchants wharf.  
October 13. 3ct

FOR SALE  
At public auction on Monday next, on board the ship *HERO*, Thomas Cole master, from Liverpool,  
**5000 bushels of coarse SALT,**  
in lots to suit purchasers.  
October 13. dts:

**Dancing School.**  
MR. GEAERIS has the honor of informing his Friends and the Public,  
THAT his School for **YOUNG LADIES** will commence on Monday next, the 16th instant, at his house—Likewise a School for **YOUNG GENTLEMEN**—He hopes that those who never were instructed before, will make immediate application.  
October 13. 3t

NOTICE.  
THE Stockholders in the Great Hunting Creek Bridge Company, are hereby notified, that the fourth instalment of Ten Dollars on each share of stock in the said company, is called for, and required to be paid to the subscriber on or before Saturday, the 28th instant.  
**John Hooff, Treasurer.**  
October 12—13. d t 28th inst.

NOTICE:  
That from and after the 15th of November next, there will be demanded and received at the several gates on the Little River Turnpike Road, twenty five cents on all waggons and carts drawn by four horses, mules or oxen, the wheels whereof do not exceed four inches, and six cents for each horse, mule or oxen drawing the same, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser number for every space of ten miles on said road, and in proportion for a greater or lesser distance, being the toll allowed by law.—No toll will be demanded on return waggons or carts, or for the horses, mules or oxen drawing the same loaded or not loaded.  
**Jonah Thompson, Trsr.**  
L. R. T. Company.  
October 12—13. Stawlm.

NOTICE.  
THE subscriber by virtue of a deed of trust from Edward Gantt of Fairfax county to him dated 13th of October 1807; will sell at public auction for Cash, at the subscribers tavern, Fairfax County, Va, on the 21st Oct. 1809,  
**Three likely young Negro Men,**  
deceded to the subscriber in trust by the aforesaid Edward Gantt, for the payment of a debt due from the said Edward Gantt to Henry Gantt of Jefferson County, Va.  
**James Wiley.**  
September.—Staw2w.

FOR SALE,  
**A quantity of House Frames,**  
From 16 feet to 22 feet long, one story and an half and two stories high. I have also, two very handsome two story Brick house to rent, in a pleasant situation, just finished.  
**A. Scholfield.**  
9th mo. 14th.

**Sudly Mills for Sale,**  
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY.  
To be sold to the highest bidder, on the 15th of November next.  
A most complete and elegant  
**MERCHANT MILL,**  
With a Miller's House, a two-story Dwelling House, a commodious Stone Store House, Blacksmiths Shop, Stable, &c. and sixty acres of Land, admirably adapted to timothy, a great part of which is highly improved meadow.  
The Mill House is 48 by 56 feet, with 2 pair of Burr Stones, 4 by 8, and a pair of country stones.  
With respect to situation and other advantages there is none in Virginia more propitious, being on a never failing stream formed by a conflux of the Bull Run and Catharpin about four miles from the Little River Turnpike Road, and one mile from the contemplated road from Fauquier court house to Centreville, and directly in the route from an extensive contiguous settlement of productive farms.  
The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money in hand, and the balance in one, two and three years, secured by bond with approved security.  
Any person inclined to purchase may have an opportunity of treating for this property in the mean time with  
**Landon Carter.**  
Sept. 30.

will admit of no concealment. It will be the identical principle, which procured the contemptuous rejection of Mr. Monroe's treaty; the same that imposed the embargo; the same that furiously called for letters of marque; the same that encouraged Erskine to break his instructions; that concealed the insulting demands of the French government; that sent *Short* to the conspiracy of Erfurth. In a few words, Don Onís, if refused an acknowledgment, will be the victim of Gallic influence; though the act will involve the return of evil for good to a nation that generously befriended us when we were making a similar struggle, and a disregard of the law of nations, having a tendency to force into an hostile attitude a neighbor and a large customer.

There is no man so stupid or so corrupt as to avow the shadow of a title in Bonaparte to the crown of Spain. The people of the country are animated with an astonishingly uniform and persevering opposition to the degrading claim, and wherever they have been positively kept down by main force, they have manifested their horror at the usurpation, by taking up arms and shedding their blood in vindication of their rights. No part of Spain is occupied by the subjects of Bonaparte, but that which is covered by his barbarous soldiery. If the government, administered by Ferdinand during his captivity, and without a single murmur acquiesced in by the Spanish nation, is incompetent to send an ambassador; it must arise from the exclusive competency of the government of the Bonapartes to do it. For even visionary philosophers have never pretended, that the sovereign power of a nation can be placed in suspense; though we have been informed by a moonstruck politician that in Spain there exists at present "a contest for the government." True it is, that a certain mercantile house indebted to the government of Spain may have ingeniously devised a difficulty of this sort, because it is not convenient to pay what is due; but the screaming pretenses of unfair merchants ought not to furnish a legitimate precedent for government.

Will the virtue of the American nation suffer their rulers to hold the yoke of Bonaparte upon the unwilling neck of Spain? On the contrary, do not our sympathies as well as our interest, oblige us to act with justice and even generosity towards her, under her severe and unmerited trials? Let us not therefore attempt to degrade and injure her by denying her the right, which essentially belongs to every people. For the sentence of the law of nations is plain, if we even forget to consult our hearts on the occasion. The instances are familiar of ambassadors being sent and received after the extinction of the authority of the government, which usually exercised that right of sovereignty. In the last resort, the exercise of it falls upon the people or those whom they depute to act for them. "A prince" says Martens, "by being held in captivity or by being driven from his dominions, does not on that account at once lose the right of sending ministers; neither does he, who has usurped his throne or power, acquire this right by his mere momentary possession. It is the justice or the injustice of the cause that ought principally to decide, which of the two is entitled to exercise the right." Let us therefore state the present case, and see how it accords with this attestation of the law. Ferdinand is in captivity. By the concurrence of the provinces of Spain, a central congress is chosen to manage the government in his name. Joseph the usurper, is not only destitute of the shadow or pretext of a title, but has been once driven out of the capital, the possession of which he first acquired by unmatched treachery and fraud; and there is every probability of his becoming a fugitive a second time. In this state of affairs, is not the duty as plain as any which is obligatory upon a government, not to acknowledge the unlawful usurpation? For by refusing to receive the junta's minister, we should deny its authority to exercise sovereign rights, and acknowledge them to reside in Joseph Bonaparte. There can be no middle point. The refusal to receive a minister from either will not obviate the difficulty. Spain has always been represented here by ministers and consuls, who are auxiliary to the crown, and the thalidom of her subjects and useful to her political relations. If we prohibit the renovation of these functionaries as occasion may require, we virtually change the ordinary state of things: we so far acknowledge flagitious usurpation, unaccompanied by obedience or possession, as to permit it to suspend, if not to supersede, the rights of Ferdinand and the junta acting in his name with a complete acquiescence of the nation.

(Fed. Rep.)

From the Salem Gazette of Friday.

After we had got our paper to press last evening, we received the following account, from Captain S. Leach, of the brig *Hariet*, from Cadiz:—

"He informs us that on the 14th of August, two days previous to his sailing, accounts were received of another battle having been fought between the combined armies and the French, in which the British army, under Sir Arthur Wellesley, was totally defeated, and the Spanish army, under General Cuesta, completely annihilated;—and that the remnant of the British, together with a small body of Portuguese troops connected with them, were on their retreat into Portugal. The action took place between Seville and Madrid, about the tenth day of August last. The combined armies were proceeding towards Madrid, with good prospects of success, when they were encountered by the French, who had received great reinforcements, and were thus enabled to overpower them. The supreme junta were said to be without apprehension of danger, notwithstanding this reverse; and the news was as much as possible suppressed in Cadiz."

[The Spanish frigate, which arrived at this port a few days ago, left Cadiz on the 20th of August, 6 days after the above intelligence is said to have been received there; but brought no account of it either printed or verbal.]

(N. Y. pap.)

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser.

The following decree has been received by a commercial house in this city from the American consul at St. Petersburg, with a request that it may be published in the Mercantile Advertiser, for the information of merchants generally, and accompanied by the assurance that its provisions will be rigidly enforced; at the same time the government will give every indulgence and facility to the neutral vessel conforming thereto.

PETERSBURG, June 14.

"It is universally known how firmly Russia has endeavored for ages to protect the trade of neutrals during the war carried on by European powers; it is notorious, with what courage that empire has sheltered the interests of trading nations from the fury of the war. True to these unalterable principles, we entertained a hope that, during the present rupture with England, the trade with allied nations would also offer no motive to them of a different direction. But the experience of last year has convinced us that the enemy has found means to misuse neutral bottoms for the benefit of his trade, and we feel accordingly obliged to adopt the following measures, in order to prevent it in future.

1. Every captain who enters any of our ports, is bound to prove his ship or vessel to be neutral property by the passport, the bill of sale, and the log-book, and the cargo to be so by the charter-party, the bill of lading, his own declaration, and a certificate of the origin of the goods, in cases where the whole or part of the cargo belongs to the captain or agent, and the ship has set sail from America or the W. Indies, or is bound for those ports. Should any of those documents be wanting, the captain shall immediately leave the port, and not be permitted to discharge his cargo.

2. Ships in port, laden with goods which can be proved to be the production of an enemy's country, shall be detained, the goods declared confiscated, and sold publicly in behalf of the crown. If the goods amount to more than one half of the cargo, not only the lading but the ship shall be declared confiscated.

3. A passport given by a neutral, friendly or allied power, will not be sufficient for the justification of the captain, if any circumstances appear which do not agree with the passport, or if the name of the ship mentioned in the passport does not agree with that found in the other papers of the ship, unless it clearly appears that the papers have been duly signed by persons having the proper authority, in which case the difference in the name shall not make against the captain.

4. The passport given to the captain shall not be acknowledged legal, if the ship supplied with it shall not have been, at the time specified, in the port in the name of which the passport is given.

5. When any ship supercargo, captain, and more than one third of the crew, shall be subjects of an hostile power, or when on board any ship there shall be no muster roll, signed by the officers of the neutral place from which the ship sailed, the ship and cargo shall be declared confiscated to the use of the crown, but the crews shall be set at liberty.

6. If the passport produced by the captain shall be false, or forged, the ship and cargo shall be declared confiscated to the use of the crown, and the captain delivered over to justice to be proceeded against as a forger. The crew shall be set at liberty.

7. When in any ship double documents of different import are found, the ship and cargo shall be confiscated to the use of the crown. If the captain shall endeavor to defend himself, but bring no sufficient proofs, the ship shall be detained, and time, if requested, be granted to the captain to procure them from the place of his departure. If at the expiration of the time granted, he produces no proofs, the ship and cargo shall be confiscated.

8. Every ship built by a friendly power shall be considered as neutral, unless it can be legally proved by its paper, that it was bought or transferred before the declaration of war; if this does not appear, the ship and cargo shall be confiscated to the use of the crown.

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The Chancellor said, that he would make the rule, that the power of the court might be enquired into; but that he should not then decide, whether the plaintiffs would be entitled to an attachment, in case no cause should be shewn; but that it was very clear the sheriffs were liable to the action of the plaintiffs at common law; and altho' there were many cases in which sheriffs might be attached, yet whether these were of that description would be left open to investigation; the rule was made returnable at the next term.

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The Stone Warehouse, on Potomac strand, lately occupied by R. T. Hoar and Co. together with certain privileges of the Wharf.

By order of Council,

Robert Anderson, }  
Alex. McKenzie, }  
Thomas Lawrafon, }

October 12, 1809.



## Articles of Association.

For the establishment of a TRADING COMPANY within the town of Alexandria, to be denominated

### The Linen Importing Company of Alexandria.

Art. 1.—The declared and principal object of this Association is to introduce for sale by the bale or package to the town of Alexandria, from different parts of Europe, Linens of different descriptions, and particularly German and Irish Linens.

Art. 2.—The Capital Stock of the Company shall consist of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into three thousand shares of fifty dollars each, and to be payable in the following manner, viz. two dollars to be paid at the time of subscribing, sixteen dollars when called for by the directors, sixteen dollars in not less than six months thereafter, and the remaining sixteen dollars in not less than six months from the date of the preceding payment.

Art. 3.—As soon as one thousand shares of the said Capital Stock shall have been subscribed for, a meeting of the Stockholders shall be called by public notice in the Alexandria Newspaper, to meet in the said town at the Court House, either in person, or by attorney duly authorized: At which meeting the Stockholders, either personally, or through their attorneys, shall elect by ballot, six of their own body to act as Directors of the said Company for one year. At such meeting each subscriber shall be entitled to as many votes as he may hold shares. Similar elections shall take place annually on the same day or on the day following (in case of its being Sunday) during the existence of this association. But no stockholder shall vote at any election, upon stock, upon which there shall be due and unpaid any arrearages of the payments called for.

Art. 4.—The Directors, when so appointed shall proceed without delay, to choose from their own body or the list of stockholders, a President, who shall in the manner hereby declared, conduct the affairs of the Company for one year, and who shall be allowed for his services, out of the funds of the said Company, a salary to be fixed by the said Directors previous to his election, and to commence upon the arrival of the first Goods that may be imported, or sooner if the Directors shall so decide. In case of vacancy in the direction at any time by death, resignation, or otherwise, such vacancy shall immediately be filled by the board of President and Directors; and in the same manner shall be filled any vacancy which may arise in consequence of the death or resignation of the President. The board of President and Directors shall from time to time choose such clerks and other servants of the Company, as they may think necessary, and make reasonable allowance to the same for their services.

Art. 5.—The board of President and Directors shall have power to appropriate the funds of the Company in such manner as they may think proper, and generally to do and perform all lawful acts, not inconsistent with the fundamental articles of this association. But they shall at no time have contracted in the Company's name, for the payment of monies exceeding in amount the actual capital called in, unless it be by a particular order, sanctioned by the President and two thirds of the Directors, or by the whole number of Directors, nor shall the President and Directors have authority to contract debts in the name of the Company, so as to owe at any time a greater sum than \$75,000, exclusive of their duty bonds and premiums of insurance.

Art. 6.—A President and three Directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of ordinary business, but a concurrence of four Directors with the President, shall be necessary to the appropriation of monies in the first instance for the purchase of Goods or Produce of any kind. The President shall have power under the control of the board, to transact all the business of the Company in relation to the management and sale of Goods, and receipt or recovery of monies due.

Art. 7.—The board of President and Directors shall from time to time declare a Dividend of so much of the profits of the business as they shall deem advisable. A statement of the affairs of the Company shall once in each year, at least, at a period to be fixed by the President and Directors, be submitted to the inspection of the Stockholders. No question shall be agitated at the board touching a dividend of profits, or appropriation of money in the purchase of Goods, without notice thereof having been given at a preceding board.

Art. 8.—The Stock of the Company shall be transferable on their books, but no dividend can at any time be claimed upon stock, the different instalments due or called for not having been fully paid up thereupon. It being clearly to be understood, that the dividends are to be made among the stockholders, in proportion to the payments they shall have actually made, and that no dividends whatsoever can be required by a stockholder until the different instalments which have been called for, shall have been paid up.

Art. 9.—It shall be the duty of the President and Directors to have full insurance effected on all goods or funds imported or exported by the Company.

Art. 10.—This association shall continue until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and sixteen, and afterwards until a majority of the stockholders shall decide, at a special meeting, to put an end to it. After such decision, no further purchases shall be made; but it shall be the duty of the President and Directors for the time being, to close the business of the company as speedily as circumstances will permit. A dissolution may at any previous time take place, if decided on by the holders of two thirds of the whole stock, at a special meeting, to be called by the President and Directors at their own instance, or on the application of the holders of at least one third of the whole stock, after six weeks notice being given in the Alexandria newspaper.

Art. 11.—The books of subscription for shares in this institution, shall be opened on the 23d day of October, present, under the direction of James H. Hope, John Jarney, Jacob Hoffman, Charles Bennett, and Cuthbert Powell, of which public notice shall be given in the Alexandria newspaper. In case the whole number of shares shall not be subscribed for on that day, the President and directors shall have authority to open the books afterwards at their pleasure.

October 5, 1809. 2aw3w

### Fisheries to Rent.

I wish to rent my Fishing Shores with the Striking Tube, &c. for the next season, or, if desired, I will let them for a term of years.

Bush. Washington, or Alexander Moore.

September 29. 2aw3w

### FOR SALE.

The following VALUABLE PROPERTY. A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING 1600 acres, more or less, called and known by the name of Buffalo Marsh, lying within 12 miles of Winchester, in the county of Frederick, in the state of Virginia. On about 900 acres of this tract there are several very well improved farms tenanted for life or lives, the balance free of all incumbrance, including an excellent merchant mill built with stone, the whole yielding an annual rent of about 800 dollars. Much of this tract is very fertile, well watered, and all abundance of timber. It is generally rolling, but part of it is hilly and stoney, chiefly of lime stone. It will be laid off to suit purchasers.

Another tract, called Hollis's Marsh, lying in the county of Westmoreland containing about 2800 acres, bordering on the river Potomac, adjoining the Stratford estate, and the late residence of Richard Lee, esq. of Chantilly. On the estate are a number of farms and tenants at will. Part of this land is extremely fertile, and all of it as good as the lands generally are in that part of the country. The Marsh affords excellent range for stock, and is happily situated for fish and fowls of which that river abounds, and must be a desirable estate to any person who may choose to reside in that part of the country. It will however be laid off to suit purchasers.

The above lands are held by deeds of purchase duly recorded in the general court.

Another tract containing 992 acres, lying in the county of Berkeley, adjoining the residence of Rawleigh Colston, esq. of which about 660 acres is leased for the balance of the life of an aged man, the rest tenanted at will. This land is situated in what is called the big bend of Potomac, and borders on it. In point of fertility it is esteemed inferior to none in that part of the state, and is held by deed from James Marshall, esq.

Seven other tracts containing 1000 acres each, adjoining each other in the county of Mason, within a few miles of the Ohio, between the two Kanawha's on the waters of Sandy Creek, which runs through a considerable part of it. It adjoins the lands of general Washington, and the late Benjamin Harrison, jun. esq. A large portion of it is rich bottom and the upland of very good quality. It is held under the original patent by deeds duly recorded in the general court.

### Five full & complete Shares in the Dismal Swamp Company.

Upwards of 16,000 acres of Lands, being very old military rights, lying in the states of Ohio, Kentucky and the Indiana territory, chiefly patented in my own name and ready to be shewn.

A more particular description of the foregoing property may be seen by applying to Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Richmond, who is authorized to make contracts, or to myself in Alexandria. The titles are all undoubted, and the terms proposed are, one fourth in cash at the time of conveyance, the balance in three instalments, the last two to be on interest from the date. Any species of the public stock and of the different Banks in the United States of Insurance Companies, of the Potomac Bridge and Turnpike Companies will be received in payment according to their fair value. Ground rents in the city of Richmond and town of Alexandria, or Houses and Lots, will likewise be received in payment according to such rates as may be agreed upon.

John Hopkins.

## PUBLIC SALE.

Under a decree of the honorable the circuit court of the district of Columbia, held at Alexandria, the subscribers will expose to public sale at the coffee-house on the 14th day of next month, on a credit of sixty and ninety days, An Undivided moiety of a rent of £ 131 18 per annum.

Payable for ever, charged on a lot of ground situated at the intersection of Wolfe and Union-streets, and extending southwardly along the west side of Union street one hundred and fifteen feet, and westwardly along the south side of Wolfe street sixty two feet six inches. The payment of this rent is secured by valuable permanent improvements on the lot.

And if from the sale of the above rent charge the sum required by the decree of the court cannot be raised—the subscribers will then proceed to sell, at the same place, and on the same credit— One undivided seventh part of the reversion in fee.

Expectant on the death of Jane Roberde, an widow of Daniel Roberdeau, deceased, in the following Lots, that is to say, one Lot on the east side of Water street between Wolfe and Wilke's streets, in front on Water street 51 feet 3 inches, in depth 123 feet, and bounded on the north by an alley 4 feet wide.—On this lot is erected a handsome and convenient 3 story brick dwelling house, with the usual out-houses.—And two other lots adjoining each other on the west side of Union-st. between Wolfe and Wilke-streets, in front on Union-street forty one feet, in depth one hundred and twenty five feet.

R. I. Taylor. Cuthbert Powell.

September 8. d39t

### Joseph H. Mandeville,

Corner of King and Union-streets,

### HAS FOR SALE,

2000 bushels coarse and fine Salt, by the bushel and in sacks.

50 barrels Whiskey

1000 wt. Rhode Island Cheese.

Goshen do. in casks.

5000 wt. best green Coffee, in bags.

1000 do. white do.

French Brandy.

Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island, and New England Rum.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, of the latest importations.

Sugar, best Muscovado, in hogsheads and barrels.

Do inferior qualities, in do.

Molasses, in hogsheads.

Clover Seed, warranted fresh.

Cotton, in bales and by retail.

Candles, mould and dipped.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

Spanish Cigars, Hamilton's and Garret's

Snuff, in bottles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Pepper, Allspice, Chewing Tobacco, Madras, Copperas, Seal Leather, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Best Superfine Flour, for private families,

a few barrels Corn, and some Seed Oats,

Plaster of Paris, &c.

April 17 d

### New Publications.

Just Received and for sale by James Kennedy, sen. King street.

Cælebs in search of a wife—very interesting 2 vols.

Faber on the Restoration of the Jews.

Reliques of Robert Burns.

Shakespeare's Poems.

Richardson's Illustrations of Shakespeare.

The works of Mrs. Ann Steele, 2 vols.

The Star in the East, by Dr. Buchanan.

Caledonian Sketches, by sir John Carr.

Mrs. Grant's memoirs of an American Lady.

Letters from the Mountains,

Dean's Analytical Guide to Penmanship,

Owenson's Patriotic Sketches of Ireland.

Thaddeus of Warsaw.

Harriett's Struggles thro' Life.

Exiles of Siberia.

Whelpie's Compend of Universal History,

an excellent book for young persons. Recommended by Dr. Smith of Princeton, and Dr. Abercrombie of Philadelphia.

The last edition of that much admired work

Conversations on Chemistry.

With additions on the arts of dyeing—tanning and currying.

And the 1st vol. of the Medical and Philosophical Journal and Review, now publishing in New York, in numbers.

ALSO,

The best Paper, Stationary and School-Books of the various kinds—Blank Books made to any pattern, with faint lines if required, with Patent Ruling and Binding.

September 19.

### RAILS FOR SALE.

I will contract to deliver any number of OAK RAILS at the Mount Vernon fish-landing, mouth of Dogue Creek.

Colin Hayes.

Mount-Vernon, Sept. 25—26 2aw3w

## Attention to Fortune Hunters And Possession will be given immediately—any day.

I WISH to sell, the unexpired term of 1 years, from the 10th day of December next, in the elegant and commodious HOTEL now occupy in Alexandria. This establishment is justly celebrated as affording the best accommodations on the continent, and for a session, cannot fail to yield a handsome return. The proximity of this property to the seat of government, being but about six miles from the capital, over the Potomac Bridge, the growing importance of Alexandria, and the increase of the business of the house since the residence of the present occupant, all conspire to prove, that there is not a more eligible situation in the United States.

Attached to the tavern, is a well conducted coffee house, supported by a respectable subscription.

Together with an insurance office.

There are at present twenty four yearly boarders of the first respectability, in the hotel.

The whole house is elegantly furnished, and to a person who takes the lease, the greater part of the furniture will be sold on the most reasonable terms.

William Caton.

September 20.

### Coppersmith & Tin-Plate-Worker.

THE subscriber continues to make and repair all kinds of COPPER & TIN WARE, and also carries on the BRASS-FOUNDERS BUSINESS under the direction of William Fletcher, and will execute any work in that line.

### FOR SALE,

15 boxes 10 by 12, and 15 do. 8 by 10 Bohemia Window Glass, of a good quality.

### TO LET,

The House on Fairfax-street, occupied by myself, which is made to accommodate one or two families—I will give a lease on moderate terms. Also, the Brick House on the corner of Prince and Royal-streets, and one Blacksmith's Shop with a set of Tools.

For Sale or to Let on a Ground Rent for ever.

63 feet of Ground, fronting on King-street and running back 100 feet to a 10 feet alley, it is situate nearly opposite the diagonal pump in a good part of the town.

The highest price will be given for old Copper, Pewter, Brass and Lead.

George M'Munn.

Who has for hire a handsome light Coach with a careful driver.

August 30. 3m

### Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,

### ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

### AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality

20 barrels } Muscovado Sugars.

7000 lb. Green Coffee

\$ 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted

BB t No. 9.

10 bales Cotton.

10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.

40 boxes Mould Candles.

15 bags clean heavy Pepper.

50 lb. Nutmegs.

casks London refined Saltpetre.

5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas, in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Ten

eriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern

Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Choct late, Rice

Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch

Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pi-

mento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne

Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds,

Currants, Madder, Alum, Copperas, Roll

Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine

Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish

Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leip

Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cord

ing Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

### TO EXCHANGE

FOR land in this neighborhood, or property in Washington, my HOUSE on Prince street, substantially built of brick, 22 feet front, 3 stories high—its nearness to the wharf and most commercial part of the city affords many advantages for a store or warehouse. Apply on the premises to

Dr. Ch. Douglass.

September 21.

## VOL IX.]

### Sales at

On every Tuesday

At the Vendue Store

A Variety of Dry Goods

Particulars of which

the bills of the day—

which are on limitation

which are established

viewed and purchased

and prices.

P. G. M.

THE INT

The Queen

Prince of Peace

Written by a Spani

triot, who alone can b

intrigues and amors of

For sale by

Cotto

August 11.

FINE PA

WE will be ready in

nish butchers and othe

island, for any number

ing 100.

Phi

Joh

July 29.

FRESH

The subscriber has just

Malaga Raisins

Mufcatel and

in boxes.

ALSO

36 bags and 12

April 19.

TO H

By the mont

A Negro Man, a sailo

low if taken by the year

Enquire of

July 29.

FOR S

50 hogsheads SUGAR

150 bags COFFEE,

10 hogsheads Antigua

40 bales Best COTTON

July 10.

TO RE

A convenient and w

HOUSE, at the head of

to good water. Apply

James

August 30.

Joseph Ma

CORNER OF KING AND

Has Rec

100 half boxes